

THE WORLD'S WONDERS ON DISPLAY

St. Louis Working Night and Day to Be in Readiness For the Opening of the World's Fair on Saturday, April 30th Next.

THE first few thousand carloads of the twenty thousand cars of exhibits that will arrive at the World's Fair in St. Louis within the next few weeks have been received and unloaded. Large forces of men are employed night and day in receiving and placing the valuable products from many nations of the world as they come in. Any one who has not been over the World's Fair grounds cannot, with the wildest stretch of his imagination, realize the magnificence of this latest and greatest of Universal Expositions. With its thousand buildings spread out over an area of two square miles, enclosed by six miles of fence, the great World's Fair glistens in the sun, and is the centre of interest to all this part of the country.

The management has very considerably arranged many of the principal exhibit palaces in a compact group. While there are more than twenty-five buildings of considerable size given up to exhibit purposes, the very large buildings are some fifteen in number; eight of these, the Palace of Transportation, Machinery, Electricity, Varied Industries, Education, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy, Liberal Arts, are situated in the north-

palaces. Near by are the Government Fisheries building and sea coast defense guns.

The Palace of Agriculture is the largest of the Exposition buildings and stands in the central western part of the grounds, upon a high elevation. This building covers twenty acres of ground, the equivalent of a small farm, and contains many thousands of exhibits, not only from the States of the United States but from countries of the world. The Palace of Horticulture stands directly south of the Palace of Agriculture and is 400 by 800 feet.

The Palace of Art, composed of four large pavilions, is one of the most interesting parts of the Fair. The several buildings contain a total of 135 galleries, filled with the priceless treasures of Europe and America, gathered with great care by discriminating committees. As an example of the care with which these selections were made, Italy may be taken as an example. Some four thousand paintings were offered, yet only four hundred could be selected. One of the four buildings of the Palace of Art is devoted entirely to statuary.

The Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game is in the western part of the grounds, covering four acres. The

physical culture exhibits is situated in the western part of the grounds, and adjacent to it is the fine large athletic field, with amphitheatre seating twenty-seven thousand people. Upon this field the games will take place during the summer.

In this hurried glance at the Exposition of 1904, we must not forget that very interesting quarter, known as the Pike. This is the amusement street of the Exposition. The visitor will certainly open his eyes in amazement when he sees the array of amusements spread out for his delectation. It is a long story in itself, to tell what has been prepared for his entertainment. The Pike is considerably more than a mile long, and upon either side are arranged about fifty elaborate and extremely novel shows. Some of them cover as many as ten or eleven acres each.

The World's Fair will open on Saturday, April 30, with fitting ceremonies. Upon that occasion an anthem written by Edmund Clarence Stedman will be sung by a chorus of six hundred voices. The music—by the eminent composer, Professor John K. Paine, of Harvard University—as well as the poem, was written especially for this occasion upon the invitation of the Exposition. Frank Vander-



PALACE OF MACHINERY, WORLD'S FAIR, COVERS TEN ACRES.

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eastern part of the grounds. The main entrance to the Exposition will let the visitor into the centre of this group. As each building covers from eight to fifteen acres and contains several miles of aisles, lined on either side by most interesting exhibits, the visitor will see his time slipping away with a world of things yet remaining to be seen.

The Government has spent more on this Exposition than it has ever expended before. First, it gave \$5,000,000 to the general fund of the Exposition, upon consideration that the city of St. Louis would raise \$10,000,000. This of course was promptly done. Then, the Government appropriated nearly a million and a half more for buildings and exhibits, and a few weeks ago decided to make a loan of \$4,000,000 to the Exposition in order to have the elaborate plans carried out to their completeness. The Government cannot lose much on this investment at St. Louis, for the reason that St. Louis returns in internal revenue taxes for the Eastern half of Missouri alone, over \$15,000,000 a year.

I wish I might describe the great beauty of the Government building. It is 800 feet long and stands on a broad terrace upon the hillside, overlooking the grand group of exhibit

new science of forestry has here a most interesting exemplification.

In the central western part of the grounds are many of the Foreign Government Pavilions. Some fifty foreign nations are taking active part in the World's Fair, several of them spending more than a half-million dollars each. These are England, France, Germany, Brazil, Japan and China. Japan alone has brought seventy-eight thousand exhibits.

The displays from the Philippine Islands form a very attractive feature of the Exposition. There are some eighty thousand of these exhibits arranged in buildings upon a reservation of forty acres, lying west of the Palace of Agriculture.

About thirty acres are given up to an exhibit of the North American Indians, their industries and home life. A large space is devoted to the aerial concourse. Here will be held the series of airship trials and contests, upon which the Exposition has planned to expend \$200,000. Of this sum, \$100,000 is to be given as a grand prize to the aeronaut who will sail an airship in the quickest time over a fourteen-mile course.

The quadrennial Olympic games are to be held at the World's Fair this year. A large building devoted to

stucken, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, has written a march, and Henry K. Hadley, of New York, has written a waltz, also upon invitation of the Exposition, for its musical programs.

The central feature of the Exposition, or what is intended to be the most beautiful scene in the whole grand picture, is made up of Cascade Gardens, the Colonnade of States and the Hall of Festivals. The gardens with their cascades and statuary, and the elaborate architectural features, are nearly a half a mile from east to west and represent an expenditure of one million dollars. It is the most ambitious scheme of formal gardening ever undertaken at an Exposition, or elsewhere. The Festival Hall, 200 feet in diameter and 200 feet high, contains the largest organ in the world, and has a seating capacity for thirty-five hundred people.

Practically all St. Louis is preparing to accommodate World's Fair visitors. The private homes will be open for the reception of guests throughout the Exposition. The prices will be from 50c. to \$1.50 per day for each person for rooms. Restaurants are so plentiful that meals may be had in almost any locality where the visitors may happen to stop.

Simple Fashions

New York City.—The demand for fancy waists seems ever to increase. This one, designed by May Manton, is equally well adapted to the odd bodice



FANCY WAIST.

and to the entire gown and to a variety of materials, but in the case of the model makes part of a costume of violet crepe de Chine, with a tucked yoke,

stance, in order to lengthen a frock, a new flounce may be added beneath a band, and all of us who patronize the cleaner realize that some things must shrink a little.

Newest Materials For Stocks.

The newest materials for stocks are cross-stitched canvas, mummy canvas and coarse linen, with Russian and Hungarian embroidery effects in the vivid national colors.

A Caprice of Fashion.

Only a gathered cap in lieu of a sleeve is another of fashion's caprices for summer dress gowns, reviving an old-time mode.

A Quaint Effect.

Many evening gowns have borrowed that quaint old fashion of opening over a gay petticoat in front.

Circular Skirt.

Full skirts, that are confined over the hips, yet take soft and graceful folds below, make the latest shown. This May Manton one is circular and

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



full front and cuffs of chiffon in a lighter shade and trimming of ecru lace. The shirings of waist and sleeves are arranged on continuous lines that give the fashionable breadth of figure and the garment over the shoulders provides the drooping line without which no waist is quite up to date.

The waist is made over a fitted lining on which the yoke and front and various parts of the waist are arranged. The waist proper and the sleeves are shirred and the closing is made invisibly at the left shoulder seam and beneath the left front. The sleeves are wide and full above the deep cuffs but shirred to fit the upper arm snugly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and seven-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of chiffon, one-half yard of all-over lace and four and one-quarter yards of applique to make as illustrated.

Fancy Trimmings.

Fancy trimmings, as well as buttons, will be a feature of the early spring frocks, as well as various embroideries. A good many graduated bands of taffeta, satin and velvet will also be used. In some cases these bands are very smart, but on the other hand they are apt to accentuate any tendency to stoutness. These bands of satin ribbon are most useful where renovations are concerned; for in-

is arranged in small tucks at the upper portion that give a yoke effect, but is left plain at the front, so avoiding unbecoming fullness. The model is made of tan-colored foulard figured with brown and white and is trimmed with folds of the material stitched with silk, but all the fashionable clinging materials are admirable and trimming can be applique of any sort.

Both skirt and folds are circular and the latter are shaped to fit smoothly over the foundation, which can be tucked at the upper edge as illustrated or arranged in gathers as preferred. The quantity of material required



CIRCULAR SKIRT.

for the medium size is ten yards twenty-one inches wide, eight yards twenty-seven inches wide, or five and one-half yards forty-four inches wide.



Mince Meat Browned.

Mince cold roast beef very fine, add to it one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, one teaspoonful of minced onion, one cupful of grated stale bread, a little lemon juice and one cupful of stock or gravy; put this over the fire, then put it in a buttered baking dish; spread over buttered crumbs and put in the oven and when brown remove and serve with tomato puree.

Cocoonut Puffs.

The whites of three eggs beaten very light, a small teaspoonful of fine white sugar, one teaspoonful of corn flour. When these ingredients are mixed, put the mixture into a custard saucepan, or a jug set in a pan of boiling water, and stir constantly for twenty minutes, then take it off the stove and add a quarter of a pound of desiccated or grated cocoonut. When well mixed, drop in teaspoonfuls on buttered paper. Bake in a very slow oven, as they must not brown at all.

Graham Griddle Cakes.

Scald three cupfuls of milk, let it stand until cool; sift in two and two-thirds cupfuls of graham flour; beat the mixture until smooth; add two tablespoonfuls of butter melted, one tablespoonful of salt and half a compressed yeast cake dissolved in a little water; heat again and let stand over night in a warm place or until the mixture is very light; beat yolks of two eggs; add them and then the well-beaten whites; let stand ten minutes; bake on a hot griddle. These are a little more elaborate than some griddle cakes and also very good.

Brown or White Sandwiches.

Any kind of finely chopped nuts, beaten to a paste with a small quantity of mayonnaise, will make a delicious filling for either brown or white bread sandwiches. Waldorf sandwiches are made of white bread and butter spread with a mixture of equal parts of sliced apple and celery, a sprinkling of sliced walnuts, all moistened well with mayonnaise. Chicken sandwiches are made in the same way, omitting the nuts and apple. The ripe olive sandwich was very popular last season for afternoon teas. For one loaf of gluten bread use a pint of ripe olives, one breakfast cheese, one tablespoonful of mayonnaise dressing and one tablespoonful of cream; stone and mince the olives; cream the cheese, adding first the cream and then the dressing, and, lastly, the minced olives. Stir to a smooth paste and spread on thin slices of buttered bread.



For making sandwiches, bread baked in large-size baking powder cans will be just the right size and free from crusts.

A simple dessert is whipped cream, sweetened slightly and flavored with pistache. Serve the cream in shallow bowls, and in the centre of each drop a very fresh meringue kiss, one of the large round ones preferably.

It is the present theory that one should eat a great variety of food. This does not mean that many different kinds of food must be taken at one meal, but rather that one's diet should be made up of many different wholesome things. Moreover, a wholesome diet should not be permanently rejected simply because it is not liked at first. It is frequently the case that by eating such an article a few times one acquires a relish for it.

In table setting there is always something new. At a recent dinner the hostess surprised her guests by decorating the centre of her table with a cloth of pure gold thread solidly worked, the border a lace design of white silk and fine gold mesh in diamond-shape stitches. The green for the table was small ferns, set in an oval dish of dark blue china, with figures in relief representing peasants in holiday costume. At each corner of this gold centre was a candlestick in dull silver of Colonial design, furnished with a shade of iridescent glass, which graduated from tones of light yellow to dark orange, and then to red.

In the lighting of houses plenty of light judiciously shaded is what best suits the majority. The idea in artificial lighting is to suggest the brightness and warmth of sunlight within the house walls. The only real sunlight color being pale yellow, this should be used largely. It is far more comfortable and more economical to have the light down low, surrounding and warming the occupants of the room, and to have it standing out cold and chill from the distance. The wax candle is untidy, and its light is not practicable for reading purposes, but for general purposes there is no purer or softer light. Many women prefer to have their drawing-rooms underlighted.

RUSSIA'S VICEROY.

Admiral Alexeieff a Master Mind, a Master Will and a Masterful Hand.

Admiral E. I. Alexeieff, described by Senator Beveridge in his book, "The Russian Advance," as "a master mind, a master will, altogether a masterful man," is the subject of an informing article by Charles Johnston, in Harper's Weekly. Admiral Alexeieff has toiled for years at the building of a new region of Russian influence, a region nearly as large as the combined area of France and Germany, and with a fringe of possible future acquisitions many times greater, only to see the whole of his life work threatened with dissolution. "In this lifework," says Mr. Johnston, "he has accomplished miracles almost, facing conditions of great and unexpected difficulty, amid surroundings alternately picturesque with the glamor of the East and squalid with intrigue and physical wretchedness. Through all these difficulties Admiral Alexeieff has acted with constant resolution, force, rapidity, and constructive power."

The Kaiser's New Motor Car.

The German Emperor's new motor car has been built by an English firm on exactly the same lines as King Edward's "omnibus car." The body is painted in ivory, blue and gold lined (like the colors of the imperial train), and the inside is upholstered in crimson leather, and looks very smart.—London Daily Express.

In Russia altogether there are about 85,000 elementary schools, the total cost of their maintenance being 50,000,000 roubles, or about \$27,000,000.

MUSIC AND ANIMALS.

The Puma is the Most Sensitive to the Influence of Melody.

Some very curious experiments have recently been carried out in the German Zoological Gardens in order to ascertain the actual influence of music upon animals. The instrument was the violin and Herr Baker was the performer.

Of all the animals the puma was the most sensitive to the musical influence. His moods changed rapidly, according to the nature of the melody, the animal frequently becoming very excited and nervous, "just like a Frenchman," as the report says.

Leopards were entirely unconcerned, but the lions appeared to be afraid, although their cubs wanted to dance when the music became livelier. The hyenas were very much terrified, but the monkeys were merely curious and the monkeys were merely curious.

The experiments are to be continued, and with a variety of instruments, in order to distinguish between the mental states which are actually produced by the music and those which are merely the result of an unusual experience.—Scientific American.

A Gloomy Wedding Gift.

Two septuagenarians have just celebrated their golden wedding, and among their many presents was one from a tombstone manufacturer, whose gift took the form of a tombstone with the names of the couple engraved upon it. It will be at once erected upon a spot which the recipients of the gift have selected as their last resting place.—Liverpool Post.

The cellar of the Bank of France resembles a large warehouse. Silver coin is stored there in 800 large barrels.

N-RAYS AND DIGESTION.

This Process Causes Their Emission, as Does Muscular Activity.

That the processes of digestion, as well as mental and muscular activity, seem to cause the emission of N-rays, is the conclusion reached by M. Lambert, in France, after a series of interesting experiments. He believes that these curious rays are produced by ferments, especially by those concerned in the digestion of albuminoid matter. In his experiments on digestion, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, M. Lambert placed a small quantity of fibrin in tubes containing in one case activated pancreatic juice, and in another artificial gastric juice made by mixing five per cent. solution of pepsin with a four per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. From these tubes the N-rays were emitted, and were detected not only by producing increased luminescence of a phosphorescent screen, but also photographically, thus removing the subjective element from the experiment. As a result of these experiments, M. Lambert believes that in the course of digestion the fibrin undergoes strains which act to produce N-rays.

A City That Makes \$500,000 a Year. The city of Nottingham, England, had an income last year of \$500,000 from its public street car system, its gas works, electric light plant, water works and markets. This sum of money was paid into the public treasury, instead of going to enrich a few private corporations. It is an illustration of the way in which public ownership reduces the taxation.

It costs New York five times as much as it does London to maintain parks and recreation grounds.